

*Korea*KOREA: CONTINUING EMPHASIS ON AMERICAN BRUTALITY

American brutality, as demonstrated in wanton and haphazard air attacks and in the treatment of prisoners, continues to be emphasized in Soviet comment on Korean events. Occasional references identify the bombings with racial discrimination in the U.S. The world-wide wave of protest over the bombings and over American aggression generally is reported, and some, but not all, of the 3,500 protest messages noted by Delegate Malik are reported in TASS and voice transmissions.

Events at Lake Success continue to be reported solely in terms of the USSR's campaign for peace in Korea and the world and of America's determination to prevent a peaceful solution in Korea as part of large-scale aggressive plans. Concrete details of the sessions and of Delegate Malik's Council campaign are lacking, as are indications of the content of addresses by non-Soviet delegates.

The question of troops and supplies from other U.N. members is virtually ignored; in implicit contradiction of announcements of further assistance for American forces Moscow reports that there is hardly a semblance of support for the U.S. in Uruguay, that West-German mercenaries are being enticed by promises of U.S. citizenship, and that the people of Argentina reject their Government's endorsement of the American adventure.

a. Wanton, Haphazard Bombings: As has been the case in previous weeks, Soviet broadcasters insist that the bombings are heedless and without military purpose; they are directed against peaceful villages, schools, clearly-marked hospitals, etc. A vague reference to the North Korean air force claims that the American bombers elude the North Koreans by hiding behind the clouds and dropping their bombs without regard for the nature of their targets. One emotionally-charged broadcast claims that an American aircraft killed a mother nursing her child, while others dwell on the needless destruction of peace-time facilities. Pyongyang, in one commentary, berates the Americans for destroying factories and transportation facilities which are needed for the peaceful reconstruction of a liberated Korea.

Soviet commentators make occasional references to the claim that aviation is not the only remedy; they imply, but do not elaborate on, the argument that conquest is possible only by land forces.

The U.S. is consistently identified with Nazi Germany and war-time Japan as the perpetrator of wanton crimes against the Korean people.

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- A 2 -

b. Race Propaganda: This week three broadcasts attempt to equate American discrimination against colored races with the air attacks on Korea. Lev Slavin claims that the bestiality of fascist Americans is nothing new; up to now they confined themselves to lynching Negroes in their own country, now they want to lynch a whole nation--Korea. A Korean-language broadcast points out that

"in the United States there is racial prejudice against the Asiatic people. The chief purpose of the blind bombings by the American air forces on the peaceful Koreans is to discriminate against the Asiatic nations."

And a 28 August commentary ridicules the appointment of Mrs. Edith Sampson to the General Assembly delegation. The appointment is said to be an "attempt to camouflage dirty actions in Asia" and to convince the world that Negroes have equal opportunities in the U.S.

"This new gauche propaganda maneuver of Messrs. Truman and Acheson is doomed to failure. They will not succeed in misleading public opinion. The beastly bombing of peaceful citizens in Korea, racial discrimination and the oppression of the colored people in the U.S. are links in the same chain. The American imperialists are ruthless enslavers of colonial peoples and oppressors."

But, as has been the case in previous weeks, these references to racist propaganda are sporadic; there is no apparent attempt to exploit the Korean war as a conflict between white and yellow races.

c. U.S. Strength Minimized by Implication: Soviet broadcasts continue to avoid discussions of American and United Nations strength and to overlook the implications of American mobilization. They do, however, report developments which by implication minimize American strength. These developments include the anti-war feeling said to be prevalent among American troops in Japan, the low morale of Americans in Korea, the lack of aggressive intentions in American soldiers forced into the Army to escape unemployment, and the increase of profits to munitions makers and of taxes on the workers. Broadcasts consistently claim that "the firm is bankrupt" and that America is unable to get recruits except by making extravagant promises to potential mercenaries. The successive defeats of American forces in Korea are noted in reviews of the military situation but there are no predictions concerning future developments.

On the other hand, the high degree of North Korean morale is reported, the heroism of North Korean troops is recounted, and the firm solidarity between Koreans and the other peoples of Asia and the world is frequently noted. Pyongyang joins this campaign by praising Korean forces and their fighting spirit and by explaining that "the people" of Korea and Japan are joined in the campaign against American aggression; this explanation occurs in a Japanese-language broadcast.